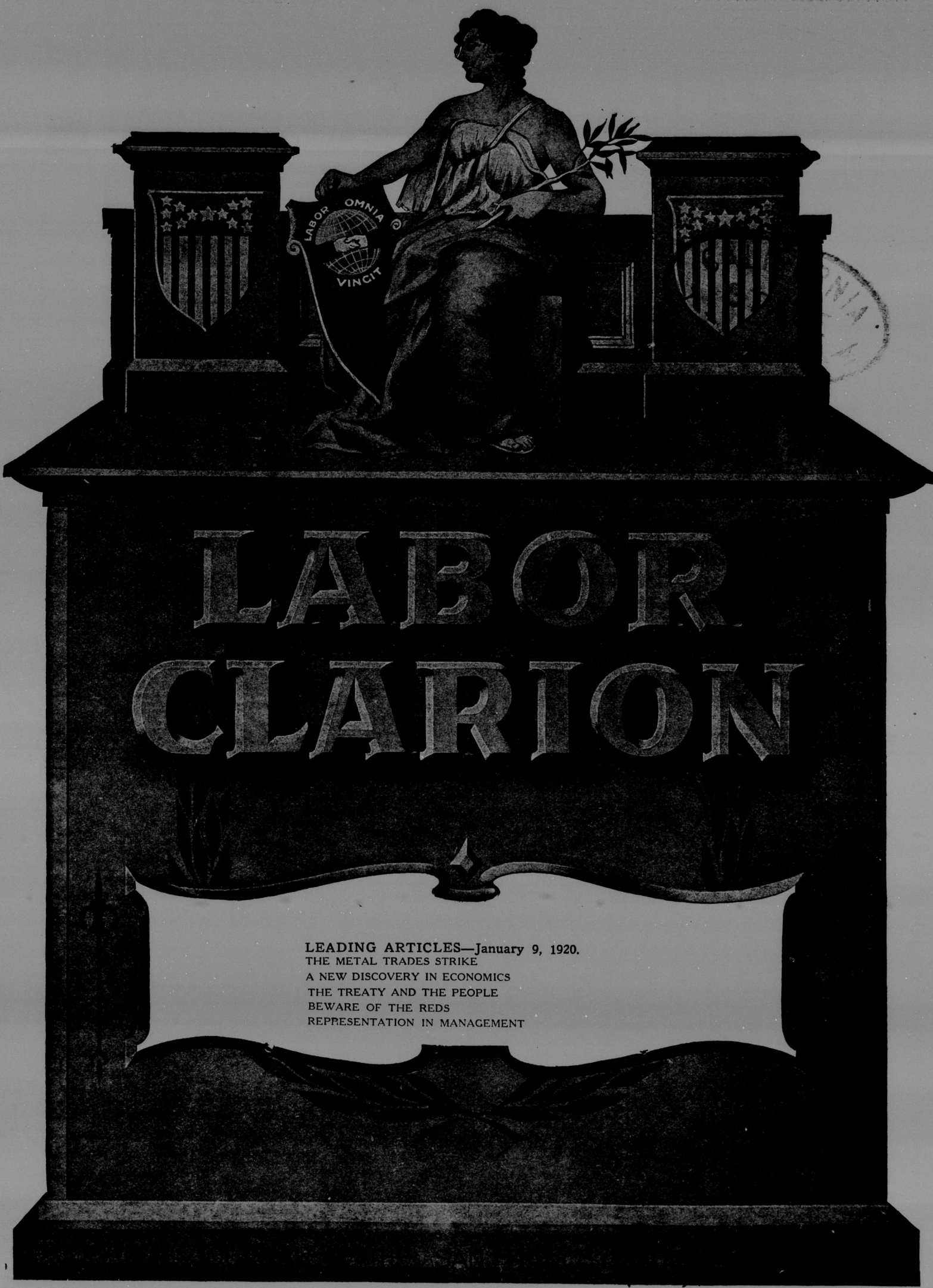


Cal.



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 9, 1920.  
THE METAL TRADES STRIKE  
A NEW DISCOVERY IN ECONOMICS  
THE TREATY AND THE PEOPLE  
BEWARE OF THE REDS  
REPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT



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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesdays evenings, 115 Valencia.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays Maritime Hall Building, 50 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 340 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 34th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

VOL. XVIII.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

No. 49

## The Metal Trades Strike

As the days wear on the unions of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council are tearing one hole after another into the ranks of the employers and signing up many of the outside shops. In this way the opposition is gradually being weakened and discouragement spread through the ranks of the California Metal Trades Association. Last week eight of the large outside shops acceded to the terms of the unions and signed contracts to observe the union scale of wages and conditions provided for in the agreement the breaking of which by the employers caused the strike of the workers on October 1st. Six of these shops are located in San Francisco and two in Oakland, and the victory returned between 2000 and 2500 men to work who had been out since the beginning of the strike. At the rate the outside shops are signing up at present it is but a matter of a few weeks until all of the outside shops have been brought into line, and then the efforts of the striking unions can be concentrated on the shipyards.

That bad feeling is growing among the employers is clearly indicated by the statement made by one of the managers of an outside shop when he signed the agreement with the unions. He said: "The shipyard fight is not our fight. We were here and doing business before any shipyards were started here, and we are not going to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. We haven't any quarrel with our men and purpose to operate as always, with a contented and fully satisfactory crew of mechanics, no matter what the shipyards do."

In spite of the boasting of the officers of the California Metal Trades Association as to the number of men they have in their employ there is no worry on the part of the striking unions, because they know that the shipyards have very few mechanics and they know that without these men it is impossible for the yards to operate successfully. The employers are simply making a pretense of operating the yards by employing anybody that will agree to go into them. The question as to whether those employed can deliver the goods is not even asked by the employers.

Another matter that has a tendency to discourage the employers is the fact that they have not found the Federal courts ready to rush to their assistance by enjoining the unionists from picketing without some showing by them indicating the necessity for such action. When the question of the injunction asked for by the Shaw-Batcher Company came up again last Monday before Judge Van Fleet he said the employers had made no showing that any violence had been committed and he could not, therefore, see any reason for hurry in the premises. Counsel for the complaining company admitting this to be the fact the judge postponed further hearing on the matter indefinitely and indicated to the parties that it was not desirable that further time of the court be taken up with consideration of such trivial affairs.

Similar action was taken in the matter of the application for an injunction by the Union Iron Works, the only difference being that in that case the postponement was to a definite time two weeks hence.

All things considered the situation looks very good to the officers of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and affiliated unions and they are confident of ultimate victory.

Unions are urged to continue the assessment of 50 cents per week for the benefit of those of the strikers who are not entitled to benefits from international unions and who have no other source of assistance than that of the assessment.

Unions like the Molders, Patternmakers, Blacksmiths and Helpers, Machinists, Boiler-makers and a number of others with international affiliations are able to take care of their own but the assessment is absolutely necessary in order to sustain the large number of men who are not so fortunately situated.

### RIVER BOAT STRIKE ENDS.

An agreement was signed Wednesday ending the strike of the 500 men employed on the river steamboats and traffic will be resumed as soon as the vessels can be cleaned, it was announced by Captain A. E. Anderson, president of the California Transportation Company. The strike was called September 20th by the Barge and River Workmen's Association on the refusal of the employers to grant demands for increased wages. Although the terms of the settlement were not made public, Ernest F. Pegg, secretary of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, said that the conditions in the new agreement are "satisfactory to all concerned." The ending of the strike will place twelve river steamers in commission.

### MARINE ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Marine Electrical Workers' Local, 378, will aid the needy families of its striking members with funds derived from a benefit dance January 20 at National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission Streets.

At the last meeting of the local the following newly elected officers were installed:

President, A. T. Odenbaugh; vice-president, Ben Hutchinson; financial secretary-treasurer, S. J. Antone; recording secretary, Ed Sablatschen; business agent, A. H. Foely; foreman, R. S. Walker; first inspector, E. Kirschnick; second inspector, E. Davis; trustee, A. E. Danielson, C. A. Tomlinson and A. J. Soldate; press secretary, A. E. Danielson; delegates to Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, A. E. Danielson, A. H. Feeley; delegates to Waterfront Federation, Ben Hutchinson, A. E. Danielson, A. Lipscomb; executive board, A. Lipscomb, Newton Kelly, F. Peck, Ed Davis and C. A. Tomlinson, examining board, T. G. Tobin, Ben Hutchinson, Chris Hill, Ed Davis, V. D. Warren, William J. Lottritz and L. Coffee.

### SHIPYARD LABORERS.

Shipyard Laborers' Union, No. 15,559, has elected these officers: President, J. S. Santry; vice-president, W. M. Scott; recording and corresponding secretary, J. Kilcoyne; secretary-treasurer, A. Jaggi; business agent, J. M. Lineger; warden, G. Cook; conductor, G. L. Haas; trustees, E. Kelly, J. P. Meehan, G. Coniffe; delegates to Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, A. Jaggi, J. M. Lineger; delegates to Labor Council, T. Kelly, W. Heyward.

### COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES

## BANK of ITALY

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO  
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

December 30, 1919  
RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$32,701,622.50	
Other Loans and Discounts	42,035,712.72	
Bankers' Acceptances	976,020.16	\$ 75,713,355.38
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$19,535,020.14	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	7,820,238.21	
Other Bonds	6,275,622.42	33,630,880.77
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		225,000.00
Cash and Exchanges		
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	\$ 7,522,574.30	
Due from Other Banks	6,023,300.74	
TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	7,036,499.36	
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		20,582,374.40
Other Real Estate Owned		4,091,087.42
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		333,682.61
Interest Earned but not Collected		1,538,254.20
Other Resources		782,898.40
Total Resources		1,003,187.12
		\$137,900,700.30

### DEPOSITS

*Capital Paid In	\$ 6,000,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
†Undivided Profits	1,000,000.00
TOTAL CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,500,000.00
Dividends Unpaid	301,300.34
Discount Collected, but not Earned	157,918.21
Reserved for Taxes and Interest Accrued	89,850.63
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts	1,593,004.20
Employees' Pension Fund (carried on books at)	1.00
Total Liabilities	\$137,900,700.30

### LIABILITIES

\*Paid in Capital will be increased to \$7,000,000 on March 14, 1920.  
†An extra dividend of \$7.50 per share was paid out of Undivided Profits July 2, 1919.  
All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of year have been deducted in above statement.  
A. P. Giannini and W. R. Williams, being separately duly sworn, each for himself says, that said A. P. Giannini is President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.  
A. P. GIANNINI,  
W. R. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1919.

THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH		As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources	
December 31, 1904	\$ 285,436.97	December 31, 1914	18,030,401.59
December 31, 1906	1,899,947.28	December 31, 1916	39,805,995.24
December 31, 1908	2,574,004.90	December 31, 1918	93,546,161.50
December 31, 1910	6,539,861.49	December 30, 1919	137,900,700.30
December 31, 1912	11,228,814.56		

Number of Depositors—December 31, 1918, 161,626; December 30, 1919, 169,511.

Savings Deposits Made on or Before January 10, 1920, Will Earn Interest from January 1, 1920.



## A NEW DISCOVERY IN ECONOMICS.

By Richard Caverly.

I am going to introduce to the labor people the man who I believe has solved the problem of society. And when I say "problem of society" I mean the great question which lies at the bottom of all sociological disarrangement in the world. This man is John E. Bennett, a lawyer of San Francisco. Mr. Bennett has applied to his problem practically all his time for eight years. I myself have observed his labors and read his work for about three years; and if there be any flaw in it I have not been able to find it. Mr. Bennett shows the remedy, which can be made operative through an act of Congress, and which when applied comprises, in his own language:

"The sociological adjustment which abolishes war and brings unbreakable peace to the world forever. Which brings plenty of work, high wages, low prices, unlimited business, good profits, money easy for every one. There can be no hard times, no industrial unrest, no strikes or lockouts, no unemployment and no poverty. It takes no one's property or liberty. It establishes freedom and equal rights. It maintains perfect order and justice in society. And it is neither Socialism, Communism (Bolshevism), Single-tax nor Anarchism."

Mr. Bennett states that the Congressional law bringing these conditions in the United States, would quickly be copied by every nation in the world. The influence of unprecedented good times in this country would force the adoption everywhere of the legislation to which those good times were due; and within a few years a reign of perfect and unbreakable peace, with prosperity and abundance for everyone, would settle over the whole human race.

I think the reader will agree with me that if what Mr. Bennett says be true, what he has done comprises a most important discovery, probably the most important that has ever been made. That he makes such claims justifies a most careful inquiry being undertaken of what he shows, and if his assertions are found to be true, there should be no time lost in widely calling them to attention.

Throughout the years that Mr. Bennett has worked on the subject he had published a number of small books and papers, comprising in all about a dozen. Each book or pamphlet marks a step in his progress. The solution of the great problem did not come easy. It comprises the perception of the laws of nature upon which human society is built and through which it exists; and finding these basic laws, the work has been a great building up and taking apart (analysis) of phenomena, until there was traced the real cause of the trouble in society; and when the cause of the trouble was seen, the remedy for the trouble was easily perceptible.

I confess I should feel hesitancy about making these statements, convinced as I am that the great philosopher's stone, searched for throughout the ages, has at last been found, were not my judgment fortified by the opinions of others, being those who have read Mr. Bennett's last book, the "Great Cycle, The Solution of the Problem of War," in which he sets forth a part of his analyses, going to the length of showing that the remedy he points out makes war impossible through getting rid of all possible causes for war; though in his book he has not carried out his thesis to the length of explaining much of the disordered phenomena which has followed the war, such as high prices, labor unrest, the money question, and so on. This he is now doing in another book which he is writing to be called "Society in Harmony"; in which the full exposition of the whole subject will be shown.

One of the first to read the "Great Cycle,"

was Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy in Harvard University. Professor Hocking had no sooner got well into the book than he wrote to the friend who had called it to his attention:

"The 'Great Cycle,' as I already see after plowing through some half-dozen chapters, is the work of a powerful and original head. I distrust generalizations, about natural laws and natural rights, but the kernel of the book lies in the application, and I shall go on with it with some confidence in striking 'pay dirt.'"

After finishing his reading Professor Hocking wrote another letter as follows:

"I have been a good deal impressed by Mr. Bennett's book. It is easy enough to find fault with matters of style; but if one is looking for substantial and original thinking, he will find it everywhere in the book. Of course, Mr. Bennett himself would plead no other value for his work,—I mean no less value,—than that he has diagnosed our social maladies and has found the cure for them, or at least, the most fundamental and immediate need. And I am not so devoted to the proposition that there can be no cure as to reject a priori such a claim; for I realize that there is serious trouble, and that somebody must point the way to a betterment that goes deeper than porous plasters. I do not see my way as yet to accepting Mr. Bennett's remedy. But I do say that he is one of the few men I have met who seems to me to take in the situation as a whole instead of in fragments, and who has something positive and sane to offer, a really constructive proposal which does not rely on tearing down what we have in order to start something better. He seems to me to build on true psychology, in giving initiative and the property instinct their full value. On the economic side, his analysis of monopolies is masterful; and his quest of correctives in the region of taxation is certainly sound. His idea seems to be a distinct improvement on that of Henry George. So at present what I feel like saying is that his work is important, whether it is all he believes it is or not. It deserves study and appraisal by every earnest student of these questions. And it deserves every opportunity to get on its feet, and to have a hearing from those competent to judge."

Professor Hocking's remark that "Mr. Bennett's idea seems to me a distinct improvement on that of Henry George," ought to be a welcome note to the Single-taxers. At least so it appeared to Professor Fiske Warren of the Department of Law of Harvard University, who having read the "Great Cycle" wrote privately to the friend who had sent him the book:

"Mr. Bennett's objections to the Single-tax are objections applicable to the views of other Single-taxers rather than to mine. Indeed, I am closer to his views than to those of many so-called Single-taxers whom I have met."

And the editor of the Evening News of Edinburgh, Scotland, wrote that the book contained "some extraordinary ideas." Mr. Bennett's showing that all wars had their roots in the land question was a "perfectly feasible theory," and declared that the book "makes extremely interesting reading; the writer showing a knowledge of international conditions both wide and varied. The book should have a large circulation," it was said.

Those, however, who have studied deeply into the work of Mr. Bennett appear convinced that he has created a new sociological system; the true system existing in nature for the harmonious ordering of society, and the safety of men in society. He is spoken of as a prophet. George Douglass, Literary Editor of the Chronicle, and learned in political economy, after reading the "Great Cycle," wrote in his paper:

"Yet another 'prophet of San Francisco' may



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Phone Sutter 140



awake some morning to find himself world famous as the author of a new economic gospel. As becomes the prophet, the writer thoroughly believes in himself and his work, and there is no modesty in the claims made for his solution. Verily these are great claims Mr. Bennett makes. So great that they are calculated to startle or raise the question as to whether the author is only another of the economic cranks who have solved the problem of perpetual motion or perpetual profit. But whatever the reader's attitude may be it will not be long after dipping into this book before he realizes that here is one who has read much and thought more, and has an original set of propositions to offer. The work runs counter to every existing economic and political creed, and the advocates of all parties will find their principles assailed. The work challenges criticism in every chapter; but it does more than that, it both challenges and stimulates thought. And whatever does that is performing the greatest of all services."

The late Grant Fee, one of the leading building contractors of San Francisco, was all through the period of Mr. Bennett's sociological researches, an earnest student of his work, distributing at his own cost among his friends many copies of his books. Mr. Fee declared:

"Bennett is showing us the way to the real heaven on earth. For you can't imagine for anyone a happier existence than in a state of things where every one has all the work he wants, or all the business he wants, at high wages or good profits with no labor troubles. With everything that you like plentiful and cheap around you; prices always moving downward if they move at all, instead of going upward, making thereby your money buy more. I say if there is ever voted in what Bennett has pointed us the way to, we shall have a heaven on earth. It may seem extravagant to think of such a thing, but by simply wiping out monopoly in the manner shown, we could bring the change tomorrow. What I am bothered about is not the correctness of Bennett's principle, but how to get it known by the people."

The list of those who have thus passed upon Mr. Bennett's work might be greatly extended, but I will mention only one more. This is the man who is probably more familiar with Bennett's writings than anyone else, for he has read scores of articles from Bennett's pen which have never been published, besides reading all of his published works. This is David Atkins of Atkins, Kroll & Co., California Street shipping men. Mr. Atkins in several letters writes Mr. Bennett:

"The general conception is most important. You are like a man who has found a valuable deposit of essential mineral when it is most urgently needed by humanity. . . I ask the favor of writing a different treatise (than "The Great Cycle") to be called 'Bennett's Call System.' The whole conclusion is fundamentally sound and important."

And again commenting upon the great power shown in the book and throughout in Mr. Bennett's writings, Mr. Atkins writes:

"You thunder so spontaneously and sincerely that I am moved to admiration and despair. I would put you down as a mountain torrent pounding among the rocks. In every essential I think you are right. But you are an ultimate to the point of pure prophecy."

Let us then hear what Mr. Bennett himself will have to say; for he is going to write about sociology in a series of articles to appear in this paper, commencing with the next issue. If Mr. Bennett can show us the way out we want to know it; and if he has got what those who have read his book think he has, there need be no fears as expressed by Mr. Fee, about its not getting known. The laboring people of this State and Nation will see to that, I have no fears in

predicting. Be prepared to hear declared wrong many things, many ideas, that we have long believed to be right, and many laws which exist which we may feel to be to our special interest. These laws made in our behalf will all be unnecessary under the changes which Mr. Bennett will show. The laboring people want nothing but what is right. We are not monopolists; our demand is not for privilege, but for equal right. Through Mr. Bennett we shall for the first time know what freedom is, and we shall perceive that in the paths of true freedom lies our safety, and the safety of all the people of this nation, and of the world.

#### MINE WORKERS' PAY.

Bituminous coal miners are preparing to submit to the President's coal commission figures to show that the average annual earnings of all the soft coal mine workers in the central competitive field, for the six years from 1913 to 1918, inclusive, were \$873.85. This is less than \$75 a month. And out of this sum, the miners say, they had to pay for their supplies, such as powder, caps, fuse, oil, transportation to and from the mines and other items, amounting to \$8 to \$12 a month.

The miners have collected information and data from Government sources, as well as from the mining and statistical departments of the various states, and they insist that their figures are as nearly correct as it is possible to get them. They express the belief that the public will be surprised to learn that the annual income of the miner has been so small, because reports have been published from time to time to the effect that miners were making fabulous wages. Coal operators recently published full-page advertisements in a number of daily papers giving names of miners who, they said, earned from \$200 to \$400 a month. Officials of the United Mine Workers pointed out that the advertisements did not give the names or locations of the mines in which these men were employed, nor did they give the average earnings of all of the men employed in these particular mines.

"We doubt if these advertisements speak the truth," said Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal. "And even if they did speak the truth they do not mean anything, because the earnings of the highest priced man cannot be taken as an indication of the earnings of all of the employees of the mine. The only fair way to ascertain the earnings of the miners is to take the earnings of all and strike an average. It is unfair to the public for the operators to pick out a few men who are fortunate enough to earn fair wages and then try to mislead the people into believing that all of the miners earn such wages."

"The central competitive field is composed of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and it produces more soft coal than any other field in the world. Its annual output is approximately 200,000,000 tons, and it employs nearly, if not quite, 200,000 mine workers. Stand-

ard wages are paid in this field and it is here that the average earnings of the mine workers for the six year period referred to above were only \$873.85 per year. Any man with a family to support will understand how impossible it is for a miner to support his family on a decent American standard of living on an income of less than \$75 a month, in these days of outrageous prices. That's why the miners feel that they are entitled to relief in the form of a substantial increase in wages."

#### DIVIDEND NOTICES

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus ave. and Broadway.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay sts.; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason sts.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market st., near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Secretary.

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### THE TREATY AND THE PEOPLE. By Charles Edward Russell.

The United States Senate is close now to the choosing place between war and no war, barbarism and civilization, and which is it going to pick?

Just before it adjourned in November it picked war and barbarism temporarily.

Its poor old shaggy cave men crept out of their caverns, blinked up at the sun, and piped: "What! No more war? No more hatchet work? No more sending out other men to batter one another while we watch the fun and sell 'em hatchets? Not on your life!"

So they spiked the peace treaty and went back to their caves.

It will be up again probably just after the holidays and the same old skin-clad crew will spike it for good and all, unless intelligence on the outside steps in to stop them.

The first fruits of what they did in November were a wave of despair that swept over the world, the outbreak of terrible rioting in Italy and a fall in exchange to a point where American exports must stop.

No more exports, then no more making of the things to be exported. That means that mills stop, the mass of unemployment is multiplied and the prophets see the signs of a panic. All here in America.

Then please note:

The peace treaty was defeated on the pretended ground that we in the United States have nothing to do with the troubles of Europe nor any other part of the world. We don't care how much or how fast European peoples go to the bow-wows. We are to live alone for ourselves, the hermit crab of nations.

And the first turn out of the box all this as an argument is smashed to pieces. At one blow it is proved that we can't ignore Europe's troubles. It is proved that anything that upsets conditions in Europe upsets conditions here. It is proved that in this age nations and peoples are so bound together by trade and commerce that what is bad for one is bad for the rest. No matter how much we may preach and patter, it is utterly impossible for us to ignore the rest of the world.

In these days there is no such thing as profiteering by the misfortunes of other nations. We are all in one boat together.

Nevertheless the Senate will go ahead and finish the job of killing the treaty—unless the people interfere to save themselves.

There are two great reasons they should so interfere and do it at once and in a way that even the average Senator can understand.

First, Article X of this treaty makes war on earth practically impossible.

All the nations in the League guarantee one another's territory against foreign invasion. That ends war. There is nobody left to invade or to fight.

If the treaty is defeated we serve notice on the world that we still believe in war, invasions and fighting. Having made a declaration in favor of these savageries there is no kind of doubt that we shall have them. And anybody not stone blind can see with whom we shall have them. Also, by what influences we are to be kept out of peace that we may have them.

Second, that treaty contains the Charter of Labor, the product of the International Labor Conference held in Paris last February and March, the solemn declaration of labor's rights as hereafter they are to be recognized in the world.

If the United States, after participating in this conference and having a hand in the drawing of this Charter, now deliberately cancels it all, then we stand before the world as the most backward of nations and a new club is placed in the hands of the influences and the interests here

that believe the time has come to beat labor into subjection.

The basic, primitive things that labor stands for are in that charter. The United States as a nation rejects and repudiates them. Every grasping employer will instantly seize that fact as an argument that these rights do not exist.

But the Senate is not the real ruler of this country. It seems to think it is, but it isn't. The people have not yet abdicated, and without losing time the people should show this Senate what they think of a legislative body that belongs in the fifteenth century and tries to operate in the twentieth.

### CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union has elected the following officers: Recording secretary, Max Staub; financial secretary, M. Dorman; treasurer, Isidor Shneider; trustees, H. Rubenstein and A. Eckovitz; delegates to Labor Council, D. Grace and B. Fraind; executive board, J. Shwartz, I. Shneider, Wolf Rosen, H. Rubenstein, M. Acktman, M. Dorman and L. Hansen.

### ANNUAL BALL.

Cooks' Union No. 44, is planning its annual ball for the benefit of its sick fund on February 12 at California House, Polk and Turk Streets.

### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 92 has elected the following officers: President, Joseph B. Hammill; vice-president, Arthur Blumenthal; financial secretary, O. H. McGillicuddy; recording secretary, Frank J. Kane; inspectors, Martin Leveura and R. J. Osborne; foreman, Dan O'Connor; executive board members, R. J. Osborne, J. B. Hammill, A. Blumenthal, G. C. Thompson, S. R. Crayton, James Blessing, Nick Hock, F. J. Kane; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, O. H. McGillicuddy, R. J. Osborne, F. J. Kane; delegate to Label Section, George Moyne; trustees, R. J. Raetz, C. B. Huston; press secretary, O. H. McGillicuddy.

### RIGGERS INSTALL OFFICERS.

Newly elected officers of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union were installed last night at a meeting of the union in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple which was attended by more than one thousand members. Plans for the future welfare of the organizations were decided upon.

### INCREASE BENEFITS.

The local Barbers' Union has increased its sick benefits from \$10 to \$15 per week.

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Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.

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**A CHANCE TO LEARN.**

Full details of the Americanization and Community work courses which the University of California Extension Division is to offer in San Francisco have now been issued. With a lecture staff of seven prominent industrial and community welfare experts and educators, the course will start in San Francisco on Monday, January 12, at the auditorium of the Girls' High School. The "citizenship institute" will continue for five weeks. Full information regarding the courses to be given can be obtained at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny Street, or at Room 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

The aim of the "citizenship institute" is to train teachers and social service workers how best to meet the alien and hasten his assimilation into American life, and to give the business man and the employer of labor a fuller understanding of how best to deal with the immigrant and how to arrange factory community work so as to bring about more quickly the Americanization of his alien employees.

The lecture hours have been arranged so that any person interested may find time from his regular work to attend.

The summary of the lecture courses, which will all be given in the auditorium of the Girls' High School, Scott and Geary Streets, follows:

John Collier, president of the National Community Association and director of the Training School for Community Workers, New York: to lecture on the immigrant peoples, immigration legislation; the immigrant in the local community; the methods of organizing community groups and forums; needed re-organization of municipal service to make possible an increased citizen participation in government. Lectures on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8:15.

Dr. Carol Aronovici, director of housing for the State Commission on Immigration and Housing. To lecture on housing problems, community welfare work, city planning, leisure time activities, sanitation, chiefly in their application to conditions in San Francisco and on the relation between the State Commission on Immigration and Housing and the problem of immigration in California. Lectures on January 12, 14, 16, 19, 23, 26, at 7 p. m.

George Bell, formerly attorney and executive secretary, California State Commission of Immigration and Housing; executive secretary United States War Labor Policies Board. To lecture on relations between the industrial plant and the local community, with special reference to living conditions and movements of labor.

Lectures on January 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, 29, 30 at 7 p. m.

Roy Kelly, formerly director of bureau vocational guidance, Harvard University; director of surveys of leading industries in New England prepared for the Federal Board of Vocational Education. To lecture on Industrial management in relation to the employee. This course will deal with the selection and the turnover of labor, the relation of industrial welfare work to the employee and the cost factor involved in the failure to provide adequate industrial management. Lectures given on February 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 at 7 p. m.

Miss Hulda Youngberg, in charge of course preparing persons to teach English to foreigners, Oakland school department. To lecture on development of a school curriculum for the teaching of adult immigrants; methods of teaching English to non-English speaking groups; the utilization of Civics in teaching English. Lectures given on January 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 29, February 2, at 5 p. m.

In addition to the above lecture courses a course in community organization and another

in field work will be given by Miss Ethel Richardson, assistant superintendent of public instruction of California, and Miss Ethel Swain, Americanization department, Oakland public schools. Miss Richardson will conduct a seminar in community work which will meet each Friday afternoon at 4:30, and she will give a series of lectures on February 9, 10 and 12 on the part the public school equipment may play in developing community life. The field work will be in charge of Miss Swain.

A seminar course will be conducted by Collier and other lecturers for students seeking certificates and university credits.

**MALONE GIVEN TOKEN.**

Frank Malone, retiring president of the Photo-Engravers' Union, was presented a pair of gold and platinum cuff-links as a token of esteem by the union at its last meeting, when the newly elected officers were installed.

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Look for the bulldog on the  
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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

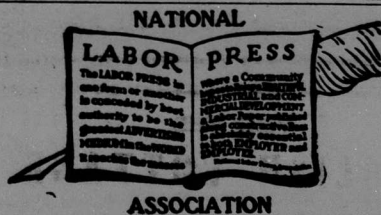


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920.

One set of prophets declares that during the next six months the cost of living will take a drop, while still another school of thought is sure that there will be very little change during the next six years. There may be comfort in the hope that the first is the correct view of the situation, but the wise man will be the fellow who bases his plans for the future upon the proposition providing for the longer period of time. Those who read history know that after previous wars it took a long time for things to get back to normal, and the war just closed having been the most colossal in the history of the world should prove no exception to the rule. This fact, however, should not interfere with the Government jailing those who use artificial means to add to the burdens of the people—profiteers of every character.

Let us extend thanks and appreciation to William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company. He has said a truth. This is it: "The worker, finding that his additional wages have no more purchasing power than his old wages and that he is economically in the same state as he was before he got his raise, begins to think—or his leaders guide his thoughts." Wood prefaced this by the statement that "raises in wages are immediately followed by increase in prices," but his later statement so completely demolished this cart-before-the-horse proposition that we may forgive him for falling into the reversed form momentarily. Throughout the country workers have been finding that higher wages did not necessarily mean greater purchasing power. To maintain their living standards they have been compelled to continue the struggle for greater purchasing power. Many so-called economists and "authorities" have been telling us that increasing wages kept forcing prices up. Of course, the idea has been to put the blame on the workers. We refer all these "economists" and "authorities" to Mr. Wood. He is on the inside of the business and from that vantage point he says that labor has to strive for more pay because of constant depression of the purchasing power of the pay he has.

## Beware of the Reds

Very frequently it happens that the red who cries out against the conservativeness of the trade union movement and its officers is an agent of the enemies of the workers in disguise. That this condition of affairs prevails is not a new discovery to those who have been in the labor movement for any length of time, but it was again brought forcibly to the attention of the local movement by what took place at the last regular meeting of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in San Francisco last Monday night.

Charging that H. A. Fritz was an ex-convict and had been dishonorably discharged from the United States Navy, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, laid bare Fritz' record at a meeting of the Sailors' Union.

In the presence of Fritz, Furuseth, armed with official records of a naval court martial and San Quentin penitentiary, charged that Fritz was not only an ex-convict and had been dishonorably discharged from the United States Navy, but that he represented the interests of the enemies of organized labor, and as such, had sought at the recent election of the Sailors' Union to be elected assistant secretary of the organization in the hope that he might get control of the union and bring about its destruction.

Fritz sat silent through Furuseth's denunciation of him. When Furuseth had concluded his expose Fritz quietly left the hall.

According to the official records of San Quentin, as produced by Furuseth, Fritz was convicted of forgery by a naval court martial at Puget Sound in 1914 and sent to San Quentin for five years, being released in June, 1916, when his unexpired sentence was remitted by the Secretary of the Navy and he was sent to Mare Island and there dishonorably discharged from the navy.

Furuseth charged that Fritz acquired membership in the Sailors' Union in September, 1917, through fraud; that he came in under the name of Fisher through the presentation of a book from an Australian union, of which it was later discovered that he was never a member, the presumption being that the book had been stolen from the rightful owner.

Fritz has been leader of the radical group in the union for some time and had been carrying on an active fight against its officers.

Only about a year ago evidence was presented to a trial committee of an Oakland union which showed that its secretary, who had been a leader of the radicals and had stirred up much strife in the industries of the East Bay city, had been a Pinkerton detective reporting regularly to that organization while a member of the union.

So frequently has this condition of affairs been exposed that it is really surprising that any of them are ever able to gain a foothold in labor organizations. They do, however, sometimes succeed in planting themselves in important positions in the labor movement and are thus enabled to better serve their masters than when merely holding membership.

These creatures are always loud in their criticism of officers and point out to the new and inexperienced members dreamy schemes of improving their conditions overnight by throwing the tried and true officers out and electing radicals who have the interest of the "rank and file at heart."

Any trade unionist who will sit down and calmly look the situation over in the light of past experience will discover that the radicals have never made a success of anything, that they are always of a destructive turn of mind and absolutely incapable of anything of a constructive character. Not one in a thousand of them could successfully operate a peanut stand, yet they are always endeavoring to have themselves placed in charge of the large and serious business of the labor movement.

These are critical times for the labor movement in this country and the men and women of the movement must exercise caution in order to prevent the paid spies of the enemy from gaining positions of advantage. Every member ought to take a zealous interest in the affairs of his organization during these serious days. If this is done there will be little likelihood of the spies succeeding in their nefarious work.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

For years we have been told that there has been so much official regulation of railroads that investors no longer desire to put their money into such enterprises because returns are so small. If this argument is sound why do we now find all those interested in a financial way in the railroads of the country struggling so desperately to retain possession of them rather than sell them to the Government at a fair valuation? This would give them an opportunity to unload their unprofitable investments on the people and get out from under clear and clean, but they do not want to take advantage of the golden opportunity, and sensible men who in the past have believed their stories about the poor investments, wonder why. Is it possible that they have been deceiving the people in order to satisfy their own greed, or are they made up very largely of philanthropists who just dote on rendering public service without profit? At any rate the situation that confronts is rather interesting and provocative of inquiry.

Recently we came across two very silly propaganda stories sent out by press agencies and calculated to operate against the organized workers. One stated that some mine workers went on strike because one of the cars they were to ride in did not have plush-covered seats, and the other said that a man had bought some shingles for his house at a rate much below the market price and that the officers of the union instructed the carpenters to loaf on the job so that the difference would be eaten up and the owner would gain nothing through his bargain. These two stories are so highly ridiculous that it is surprising that they could get by men in charge of a news distributing agency who are presumed to have some sense. It is not surprising that the underpaid incompetents who gather the news items should bring in such stories, but that the chiefs were silly enough to allow them to be sent throughout the country does not speak very highly for the upper crust of our news gathering agencies. Is it possible these creatures have such a poor opinion of the general public that they believe they can palm off anything, no matter how absurd, on the readers of newspapers?

Operating on the theory that the constant dropping of water will wear away a stone the Hearst papers have for eight years been constantly finding fault with the things done by President Wilson. Whether they have succeeded in turning any very large number of people against the President is very doubtful, because, while the theory is sound, the great mass of the people are familiar with the motive behind the campaign and, as a consequence, have paid little or no heed to the complaints of these publications. Most humans believe in the square deal and all intelligent persons know that there has been no attempt on the part of the Hearst publications to deal fairly with the administration of President Wilson. A fair illustration of the policy guiding these sheets is to be found in the thirteen billion British loan story recently spread throughout the country without the semblance of a foundation. The truth of the matter is that we have very few real newspapers at the present time. Most of them, instead of giving the people the facts and allowing them to form their own conclusions therefrom, give opinions and conclusions in lieu of the facts. Such publications are not newspapers, They are propaganda sheets.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Natural history had been the subject of the day's lesson in school and the teacher asked: "Now who can tell me what an oyster is?"

A small hand, gesticulating violently, shot up into the air and a shrill voice called out, "I know—I can tell, teacher."

"Well, Bobby," said the teacher, "you may tell us what an oyster is."

"An oyster," triumphantly answered Bobby, "is a fish built like a nut."

"I thought you said this bathing suit was in fast colors," said Binks indignantly to the hosier of whom he had bought his suit that morning.

"Yes, sir, that's what I said," returned the hosier.

"Well, every wretched stripe on the thing has come off on my back," retorted Binks.

"Ah, but wait until you try to get 'em off your back," smiled the hosier suavely. "Then you'll see."—London Tit-Bits.

"I find that my husband has been having the office boy call me up every day and mumble words of endearment."

"I wonder you didn't find it out sooner!"

"Well, I've had the cook answer all calls from the office."—Cartoons Magazine.

Doctor—Don't worry. Years ago I had the same symptoms as you have now.

Patient—Yes; but you had a different doctor.—London Passing Show.

"When I rose to speak," related a martyred statesman, "some one threw a base, cowardly egg at me. It struck me on the chest."

"And what is a base, cowardly egg?" asked a fresh young man.

"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and runs."—London Tit-Bits.

Housewife—If you love work, why don't you find it?

Tramp (sadly)—Alas, lady, love is blind.—London Tit-Bits.

Professor—If the gentleman in the back row will kindly remove his hat I will continue and point out a concrete example.—Yale Record.

"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"

"Yessum; he's a good providah all right, but I'se allus skeered dat niggah's gwine ter git caught at it."—Houston Chronicle.

An automobile driver slowed up on Second Avenue to let a woman cross the street in safety, and she fainted and had to be carried to the hospital. Drivers, kindly take warning.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

November 24 1919.

Louisville ky.

Editor Literary Digest  
New York.N.Y.

Dear Sir

Will you kindly tell me where I can get a German helmet all shot full ofholes

Yous Touly

Tom Gilmore.

I am Eight Years old.

P. S.—My Mother sayes you know everything.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## MINER "CALLS" LAW MAKER.

In a letter to Congressman Merritt of Connecticut, Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers demands that the law maker retract statements which were used by Federal Judge Anderson in his charge to a grand jury that is probing the coal industry.

On the floor of Congress Lewis was charged by the Congressman with publicly declaring that through compact organization the coal owners and miners could declare war on anyone who interferes with their arrangements "to stabilize conditions."

The speech was intended to convey the impression that "strong arm" methods were advocated by the miners' executive. The statement, even to its smallest detail, is denied by Lewis, who demands the Connecticut solon make public admission that he was mistaken. In a statement to the public press Lewis refers to the Congressman as "one of the most implacable enemies of organized labor."

## INJUSTICE IN RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Compulsion—force—the eternal command.

That seems to be about the only idea Congress has in legislation.

This idea is uppermost in railroad legislation, as in other legislation.

No idea occurs to Congress except the idea of force when it comes to deal with the question of industrial justice on the railroads.

"Thou shalt not strike," sums up the intelligence of the legislators.

Recently there was held in Washington a conference of representatives of the railroad organizations, those of the shopmen and of the train service, and a declaration was adopted which beyond question expresses the sentiments of America's workers as to pending railroad legislation. Says this statement:

"It is the sense of the conference that the control of the railroads should be exercised by the Government of the United States for a period of not less than two years, in order that a proper test may be made as to Government control.

"That such test has not been given a fair opportunity during war times or since.

"This conference is opposed to legislation making strikes of workers unlawful. It is the sense of this conference that penalty clauses in pending legislation on railroads against workers ceasing their employment should be eliminated.

"The conference favors the enactment of beneficial features of the bills, which tend to establish better relations between employees and the carriers.

"The beneficial clauses should be extended to the sleeping car and Pullman Company employees."

Legislation of the Cummins bill type is wrong in principle. It is an amazing departure from every American tradition. In addition to all that may be said on that score, it won't work.

The idea of trying to prevent strikes by command has been tried. The idea is not new. But it has never worked. If Congress writes into law a bill of the Cummins bill type it will not only be bungling the railroad situation most grossly but it will be committing an error which sooner or later will have to be undone and which will constitute a most flagrant injustice until it is undone.



**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum bill for next week will contain seven new acts and only one holdover. The Four Mortons, Sam, Kitty, Martha and Joe will appear in an entertaining singing, dancing and talking skit called "Then and Now." Like good wine they "need no bush." The Marmein Sisters, Miriam and Irene, and David Schooler, will offer "A Revelation of Dance and Music." The Marmein Sisters are attractive girls, whose grace and artistic ability is evidenced in a series of dances and Mr. Schooler is a piano virtuoso in the completest sense of the expression. Noel Travers and Irene Douglas, who until this season have figured prominently on the legitimate stage will appear in a playlet by Grace Bryan, called "Morning Glory," which has been highly commended by the eastern press. They will be supported by Louis Thiel. Black and O'Donnell will present "The Violinist and the

Boob." The violinist is the girl and the boob the man. The comedy of the act is derived from the conversation of the boob and the very sophisticated violinist. A very spectacular riding novelty will be presented by James Dutton and Company, the society equestrians. In a rich stage setting Mr. Dutton and his two pretty assistants will perform a number of clever and difficult feats of bareback riding. The horses are pearly white and a white dog adds to the picture. Hudler, Stein and Phillips call their contribution "Steps of Harmony." They are a splendid vocal trio and their steps ascend from the basement to the garret of song and humor. Nat Nazarro, Jr., and the Atlantic Fleet Jazz Band will furnish new numbers. A special feature of the new bill will be Billy McDermott, a tramp comedian who calls himself "The Only Survivor of Coxe's Army."

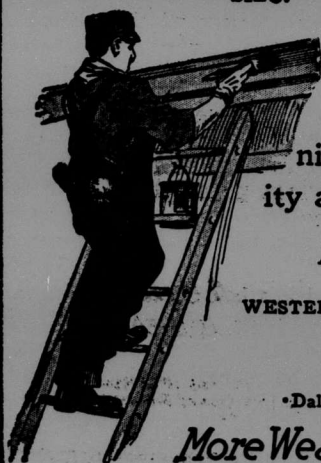


# MOGUL

UNION MADE

# Overalls

These work clothes vary only in size. The material and workmanship are the same, year in and year out. The Mogul label signifies uniform high quality and standardized value.



All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY

32 Battery Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

*More Wear For The Money*

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**

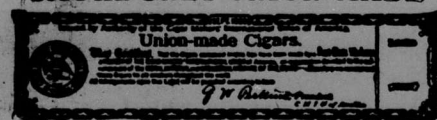
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS



## A Case of Insomnia

Running water as a remedy for insomnia!

This was one of the most curious cases in our experience.

It happened in an apartment house. The water bill was abnormally large. So a thorough inspection was made.

The heavy waste of water was traced to a tenant who kept the faucet flowing full head in the bathtub every night. He explained that he had to do this, because the sound of running water was the only thing that would make him sleep! Perhaps he was a retired sailor.

As the enormous waste of water meant no money out of his pocket, he slept soundly every night. If the landlord had insomnia, he should worry!

But when the landlord got through with him, he decided to seek some less expensive cure for sleeplessness.

A good deal of water is lost through wanton waste of this sort, but the really serious losses are caused by leaking fixtures.

The commonest cause of heavy loss is toilet leakage. There's a reason for this—

A leaking faucet is a nuisance, and you generally lose no time in getting a new washer. But a toilet may leak badly without your being aware of it.

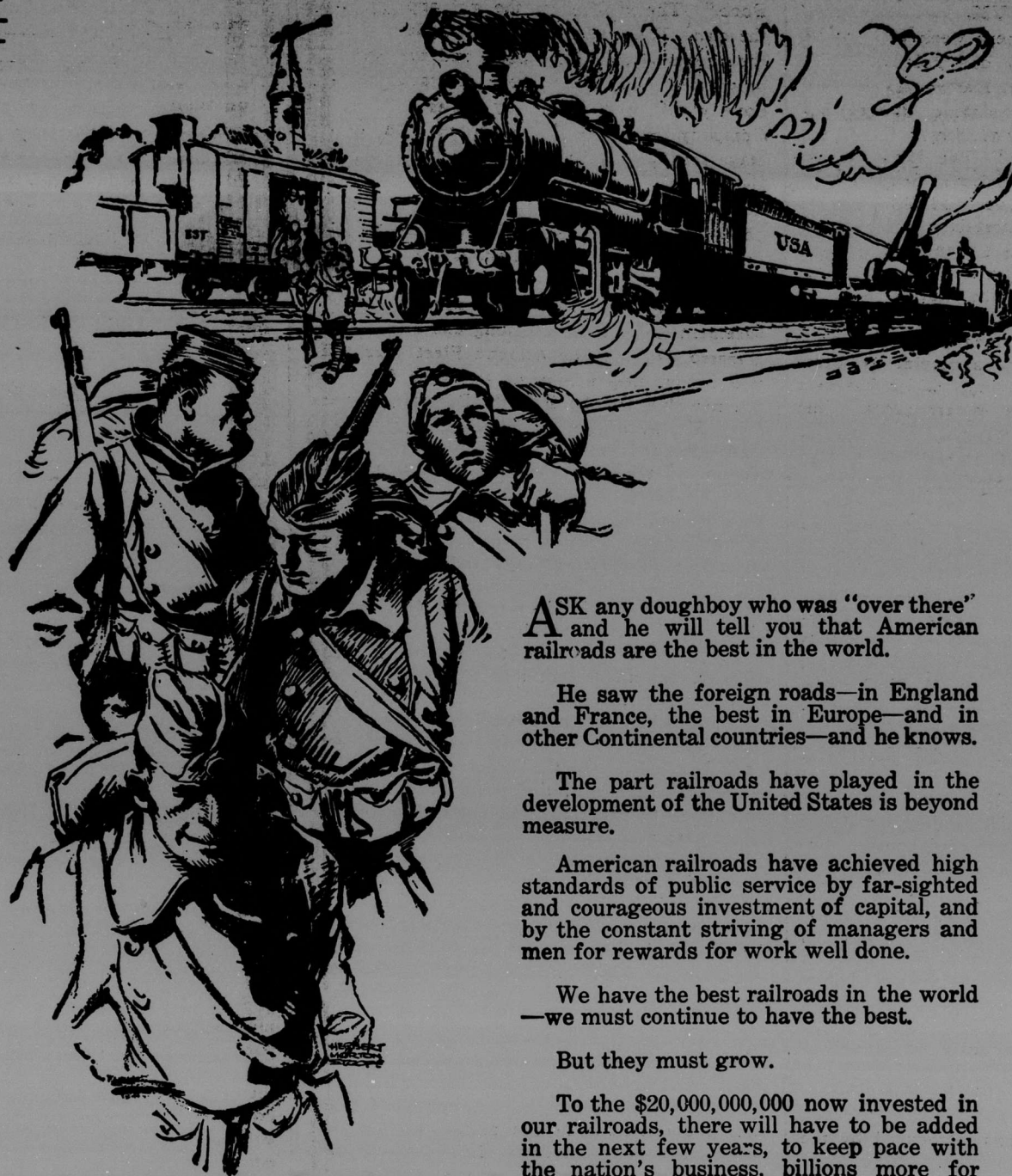
If your bill takes a sudden jump, and you know you haven't used more water than usual, notify our service department.

Our inspectors are making constant warfare on leaks. Every day they are helping consumers to reduce their bills. Maybe they can help you.

Let our service department show you that with us, utility service means "useful service."

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY





The railways of the United States are more than one third, nearly one half, of all the railways of the world. They carry a yearly traffic so much greater than that of any other country that there is really no basis for comparison. Indeed, the traffic of any two nations may be combined and still it does not approach the commerce of America borne upon American railways.

*United States Senator C. McMillen*

ASK any doughboy who was "over there" and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

He saw the foreign roads—in England and France, the best in Europe—and in other Continental countries—and he knows.

The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

We have the best railroads in the world—we must continue to have the best.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

*This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 2, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Cooks No. 44—A. J. Van Belber, A. H. Dodge, E. G. Buehrer, Al Summers, Julius Selma, C. C. Haugaard, Joseph DePool, John Hawkins, A. M. Kelly, H. D. McDowell. Machinists—A. Brenner, L. J. Cole, C. F. Cross, D. P. Haggerty, Wm. Henneberry, E. H. Misner, Al. Roland, G. M. Ross, Al. Schneider, John H. Beckmeyer. Janitors—J. R. Matheson, T. F. Bryant, G. Magnuson, Al. Hartley. Milk Wagon Drivers—John Rusk, M. E. Decker, F. J. McGovern, Marion Cohn, R. M. King, Nick Wegner. Elevator Operators—Chris. Brandhorst, Frank Sademan. Trunk Makers—Adrien Letroadec, Adolf Kaufman. Sugar Workers—Chas. Meinert, W. R. Field. Web Pressmen—Dan Murphy, Len McEvoy. Waitresses—Nonie Cordes, Josie Costello, Irene Craig, Mary Everson, Kate McCarthy, Laura Molleda, Helen Patterson. Draftsmen's Union—W. J. Wilkinson, J. J. Casey, J. F. Coughlan, E. E. McCartney. Cigarmakers—Ricker, H. Knobel, Chas. Schoenfeld, Fred Barns. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Joe Golub, J. Cappel, A. Fenger, I. Greenberg. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions enclosing donations for unions on strike: Ladies' Garment Workers, Professional Embalmers, Chauffeurs, Stage Employees, Warehousemen, Waiters, Garment Cutters, Cooks, Sailors, Milk Drivers, Egg Inspectors, Waitresses, Teamsters, Sausage Makers, Sail Makers, and Laundry Workers. From Tailors No. 80, thanking unions for donations. From Riggers and Stevedores, thanking unions for donations. From Bricklayers' Union, stating that on and after January 1st its wage scale would be \$10 per day.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Stanford University Medical School, with reference to resolutions introduced by the Professional Embalmers' Union. Resolutions introduced by Delegate McGuire, with reference to foreign loans by the United States.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Toledo Central Labor Union, with reference to the unfair Willys-Overland Company. Circular letter from the Label Section.

Referred to Consumers' Co-operative League—From the Pacific Co-operative League, relative to its 18th annual convention to be held February 27, 1920.

**Requests Complied With**—From the American Federation of Labor, indorsing co-operation on the Rochdale plan, and requesting all locals to contribute the sum of \$1.00 for the purpose of furthering this plan. Communication from the Secretary of the Plumb Plan Council, relative to affiliation with said body. Moved that the Council affiliate with the Plumb Plan League; carried.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Hartsook Studio. The wage scale and agreement of the Retail Clerks' Union was laid over to await the convenience of the union. Report concurred in.

**Labor Publicity Committee**—Reported progress on the Emporium boycott.

**Labor Clarion Directors**—Reported they have appointed a sub-committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a daily labor paper.

The Secretary read a list of unions contributing to the unions on strike. Moved, that the Council cite all unions not paying the assess-

ment and why others are not paying according to their membership; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved, that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Nate Levy, tailor, 1040 Fillmore street; carried.

**Receipts**—\$4507.85. **Expenses**—\$4410.53. Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### WHERE IS YOUR UNION?

San Francisco, Cal., December 22, 1919.

To Affiliated Unions—Greetings: The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council holds meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month in Mechanics' Hall of the Labor Temple. These meetings are devoted exclusively to devising ways and means to increase the demand for the union label, card and button. As part of this work the Section also takes cognizance of the boycotts levied by the S. F. Labor Council and tries to make them effective, but no subject unrelated to these activities is entertained.

This is the legitimate work of every local union, and should be of vital concern to you, for it is obvious that the larger the demand for union labor products, the easier it will be for your union to negotiate wages scales and working agreements.

Your union can make no better investment of time and energy than to send delegates to the meetings of the Label Section. The larger the attendance at these meetings, the larger will be the range of ideas and means to increase our effectiveness. In other words, the more we put into anything, the more we will be able to take out.

Is your union affiliated with the Label Section? If not, why not? If you are affiliated with the Section, are you sure that the delegates you elect attend the meetings? If you cannot answer the questions in the affirmative, be sure to elect two delegates to the Label Section that will attend our meetings.

At the present time, persistent efforts are being made by a coterie of employers to abolish the Union Shop and substitute therefor the Non-Union Shop. Prompted by insatiable greed, these men are making every effort possible to deny the workers the right to organize and make rules governing their employment. If they are successful in this, the victories of labor of the last twenty years will be swept away in less than a year.

If every union in San Francisco will send two

delegates to the meetings of the Label Section, we will make our agitation for the Union Label felt to such an extent that the employers will be glad to disabuse their minds of the idea of making San Francisco a counterpart of Los Angeles. Trusting that you will comply with the request herein contained, we remain,

Faternally yours,

W. G. DESEPTE,

Secretary, Label Section, S. F. Labor Council.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

### UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street  
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

When you think of Furniture think of  
**FRIEDMAN'S**  
EASY PAYMENTS

Furniture  
Carpets  
Rugs

Draperies  
Stoves  
Heaters

Your Word's Good  
For Credit

**M. Friedman & Co.**

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the  
Pacific Coast

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

## Summerfield & Haines

Union-Made  
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents  
CARHARTT OVERALLS

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,689,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48

Attend to your Christmas Shopping NOW at



**Sorensen Co.**

The Popular Price Jewelry Store

Phone Kearny 2017

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed



**REPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT.**

The many causes for the widespread dissatisfaction and unrest among industrial workers are discussed by Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, in an address delivered on Tuesday, December 30th, before the American Economic Association at its thirty-second annual meeting, Chicago, Ill. In brief, he states that reasons for the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs may be found in the general feeling among workers that they do not receive the share of profits to which they are entitled; that their hours of labor are unsatisfactory, that industry is not as well managed as it should be; that work could be made less monotonous and uninteresting; that "absentee landlordism" has resulted in indifference to the workers' interests, and that opportunities for advancement grow daily more infrequent.

Although there was, during the war, recognition of the principles of collective bargaining among employers who were engaged either on direct Government work or production of essentials, and who were therefore subject to the various adjustment boards, still there was no general labor policy evolved from the chaotic conditions prevailing. Dr. Meeker believes that had the war lasted longer either a national industrial commission or a series of commissions in separate industries with district boards to take care of local disputes would have been set up. In this connection, while deploring the continuing of the war even for a day to secure this most desirable of results, he says, "We can only hope that the terrors of peace will be as potent as the horrors of war in compelling the Bolsheviks of the right and of the left to come together on a reasonable compromise."

One result of "absentee landlordism" is seen by him in the employment of scientific managers to increase output and therefore dividends. To their methods of reducing work to the monotony of the machine, is traceable, Dr. Meeker believes, much of the discontent culminating in the movement for industrial democracy.

The elaborate mechanism for securing industrial peace set up by the British government through the much-discussed Whitley councils is as yet only an interesting experiment. In this country, with no well-thought-out system or organization, he finds that democracy in industry, in spite of the plans which have been springing up in hundreds of plants, is still far less of a reality than it was long before the advent of power-driven machinery.

Dr. Meeker finds little hope of success among most of the large number of systems in this country studied by him, since they offer little of real responsibility to the workers. There is an enormous creative force in the workers. Few of the plans set up offer the worker any opportunity to use his latent intelligence and ability. "The workers will not be satisfied merely to express views. They want the assurance that their views will be given more than a perfunctory consideration."

Too much emphasis in the general discussion of employees' representation he thinks has been placed on production and not enough on distribution and consumption, and that it can not be expected that the worker will maintain interest in producing if he does not feel that he is getting what is rightfully his in the division of the product.

In conclusion, Dr. Meeker says: "A speedy readjustment, political and industrial, on a more democratic basis is necessary. The few feeble tottering steps which we have taken on the road toward democracy, both political and industrial, will not and can not be retraced. The evils, shortcomings and imperfections of our present democracy can not be eradicated by reverting to autocracy which we have in part shaken off."

**COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.**

A special session of the Kansas Legislature will convene at Topeka, Kansas, shortly after the new year. The purpose of the session will be to enact legislation creating a court of industrial relations which will take charge of any disputes in essential industries in Kansas. The proposed legislation will offer a wide departure from any previous legislation in the United States. The only counterpart to the proposed Kansas plan is found in the industrial courts of New Zealand and Australia, and the lately created industrial court in England.

The proposed industrial court is to be the direct representative of the public, and is to have no connection, either directly or indirectly, with labor or capital. Only the most essential industries are to come under its jurisdiction, such as transportation and the production of food, fuel and clothing.

The bill declares these industries so affected by the public interest that the State proposes to take complete control whenever the public welfare is endangered because of the employers and employees not being able to reach an agreement as to wages, hours, or conditions of labor. The State may take the property of the employer and operate it under a receivership, or it may summon the employees, fine them, or put them in jail for conspiring to reduce or hinder production in the essential industries whereby the public welfare might be put in jeopardy.

The bill established the responsibility of contracts on the part of labor, and declares for collective bargaining. The State may take charge of the funds, supervise the conduct, and even dissolve any labor union which attempts to conspire or hinder production. So long as the union conducts its campaign for better wages, better working conditions, shorter hours, or other matters, through negotiation, the State cannot interfere with its actions. The court will have supervision over questions of union jurisdiction whereby an industry might be tied up through quarrels over what craft should do certain work.

The penalty for an employer violating the public trust imposed in his industry is to suffer his property to be taken away and operated by receivers. The employer may be sent to jail and a fine assessed against him. The penalty for a union and its members is the dissolution of the union, the State taking its funds and papers, and the officers, agitators and the members may be fined and put in jail.

Sentiment expressed by the public, the newspapers, and the members of the Legislature indicates that the plan for the industrial court will probably be adopted in its essential parts by the Legislature, although there be some variations in details.

President Gompers has written Governor Allen requesting a hearing on the question and has been promised an opportunity to be heard.

The union label saves time and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it never deceives the purchaser.

Residence Phone Sunset 1348  
**EMIL G. BUEHRER**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
 805 Pacific Building San Francisco  
 Phone Douglas 1415

**Orpheum** O'FARRELL STREET  
 Bet. Powell and Stockton  
 MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

**THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE**

THE FOUR MORTONS, Then and Now; BILLY McDERMOTT, The Only Survivor of Coxey's Army; MARMEIN SISTERS AND DAVID SCHOOLER, A Revelation of Dance and Music; TRAVERS and DOUGLAS, Assisted by Louis Thiel, in "Morning Glory"; BLACK and O'DONNELL, The Violinist and the Boob; JAMES DUTTON AND CO., Society's Favorite Equestrians; HUDLER, STEIN and PHILLIPS, in "Steps of Harmony"; NAT NAZARRO, Assisted by ATLANTIC FLEET JAZZ BAND.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
 Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

**"Lundstrom"**

**HATS**

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality First in Style

—STORES—

1126 Market 2640 Mission

605 Kearny 26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
 DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

on the  
 EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN  
 OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading  
 Stamps.

**Square Deal  
 GODEAU FUNERAL SERVICE**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

Saves you one-half trust prices.

**Julius S. Godeau**

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE PHONE MARKET 711



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

**Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.**

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

**Automobile Accessories**

FISHING  
 HUNTING } LICENSES

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

**Goodrich Tires and Tubes**

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c



STATEMENT  
of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities  
of  
**THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS  
AND LOAN SOCIETY**  
HIBERNIA BANK

DATED DECEMBER 31, 1919

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$12,566,631.57), of the State of California and the Cities and Counties thereof (\$12,630,250.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,000,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$650,000.00), of the City of Cleveland (\$100,000.00), of the City of Albany (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul (\$100,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia (\$350,000.00), of the County of Bergen, New Jersey (\$200,000.00), of the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (\$90,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$31,225,129.57
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$1,768,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$1,486,594.51), and Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds (\$2,434,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	5,174,200.50
3—Cash on Hand .....	2,629,013.56
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is .....	29,682,160.65
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and Washington.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is .....	289,600.00
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$621,243.81), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$1.00), Alameda (\$65,753.49), San Mateo (\$61,383.20), Contra Costa (\$77,755.42), and Los Angeles (\$75,790.77), in this State, the actual value of which is .....	901,927.69
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	969,972.97
7—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	285,617.97
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$71,157,622.91</b>

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is .....	\$68,322,174.13
Number of Depositors.....	82,332
Average Deposit .....	\$828.93
2—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	285,617.97
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value.....	2,549,830.81
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES .....</b>	<b>\$71,157,622.91</b>

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,  
By E. J. TOBIN, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,  
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

E. J. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

E. J. TOBIN, President.  
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1920.

CHARLES T. STANLEY,  
Notary Public in and for the City and County of  
San Francisco, State of California.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday, January 11, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Union Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Three members of the board of directors to succeed A. R. Chenoweth, G. M. Hearst and Albert Springer, whose terms of office expire, together with physicians and druggists for the society, will be elected. A fine of 50 cents will be imposed on members residing in San Francisco for non-attendance at this meeting unless a constitutional excuse is presented and accepted. Several matters of interest, including a proposed increase of dues, will be discussed and acted upon.

Secretary Michelson wishes to announce that new working cards for members of No. 21 for the year 1920 are now ready for delivery to the membership, and chairmen of chapels are urgently requested to call for same before the next collection of dues takes place.

A communication from Seattle, Washington, received Friday evening, January 2, 1920, invited President Tracy to attend a meeting in Seattle, to be held on the 4th instant, at which the international presidents of the printing trades crafts were to be present. The meeting was called by the officers of the Northwestern Typographical Conference to consider conditions in the printing trades in Seattle, and to discuss matters vitally affecting the printing industry of the entire Northwest. Owing to short notice, President Tracy was unable to attend the meeting.

A recent letter from Nate Newman, New York, and quite well known throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction, says that since the book

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Regent Theatre.  
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.



and job "vacationists" went back to work in that city unlimited overtime prevails in nearly all of the larger offices. There are several large offices where the men are earning more than \$130 weekly and wages of more than \$72 weekly are common. Operators, handmen, in fact everybody connected with the composing room is being sought for by the employing printers. It is impossible to get sufficient help. It is really surprising to know the actual conditions. In many cases where men have not been working at the business for many years they have been persuaded to return. The shortage of help is due to the fact that quite a few printers were lost during the war and others have drifted into more remunerative occupations. While the book and job men went back to work at a scale of \$42 a week, such wages are far below the wages of many other craftsmen in that city. The newspaper business is probably worse off. Just as soon as a substitute shows up for work he is given a situation. A prominent business manager in that city is quoted as saying that the newspaper men ought to get more money right away in order that the papers would be able to prevent their men from seeking other occupations or leaving New York for places where wages are just as good and relief can be had from the excessively high living expenses in that city. It is impossible to describe the conditions of the printing industry. The volume of work is tremendous; the magazines which left New York during the book and job trouble are returning gradually and most of them will be back by March. Officers of New York Union and the employing printers are earnestly endeavoring to adjust the remaining differences left open after

the men returned to work. In spite of the high tension which existed between the men and their employers during the vacation episode, the conferences at this time are showing that every one has determined to forget the ill feeling that existed. Not one office was lost to the union during this trouble, a most remarkable record.

#### THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the American Legion, has issued from national headquarters at Indianapolis the following statement regarding the attitude of the American Legion toward organized labor:

"The attitude of the American Legion towards organized labor is exactly the same as its attitude toward all groups of American citizens who are interested in a square deal for all in the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers.

"The preamble of our constitution expresses very clearly the purposes of the American Legion and reads as follows:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles

of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

"The purpose of the American Legion is twofold—service to our comrades and service to our country.

"Under the head of 'service to our comrades' we will exert all of our influence and all of our strength to the end that the ex-service man, especially the disabled man and his dependents and the dependents of those who paid the supreme sacrifice, shall receive that just and fair treatment which they have reason to expect from a patriotic and liberal country.

"In serving our country we shall endeavor to keep alive that spirit of service which induced us all to respond to our country's call in the time of her need even to the extent of being willing to pay the supreme sacrifice. And this we propose doing by assisting in the maintenance of a hundred-per cent Americanism based on fair play and a square deal for all.

"The members of organized labor are patriotic American citizens and the members of the American Legion are patriotic American citizens who have proven their patriotism and their loyalty. Consequently, on the purposes of the American Legion both they and we are in accord. Many of our most loyal members are members of organized labor, and it is our hope that we may be able to convince every ex-service man who is a member of organized labor that our purposes are the same as loyal citizens and that every ex-service man in organized labor will join the American Legion. All ex-service men who are members of organized labor have proven their loyalty and their patriotism to the country and now appreciate their responsibilities as citizens, and we therefore hope it will not be long before they all are active members of the American Legion."

#### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Gottschalk Lehmann of the butchers, Michael P. Corcoran of the marine firemen, Andrew E. Brown of the machinists, Allman H. White of the office employees.

## PROCTER & GAMBLE 8 HOUR FACTORIES



Ivory Soap  
Ivory Soap Flakes  
P. & G.—The White  
Naphtha Soap  
Star Soap  
Star Naphtha  
Washing Powder  
Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.  
Profit Sharing Factories  
Cincinnati  
New York Kansas City  
Hamilton, Canada

### 2,375 of the Workers are Owners of the Stock of this Company

Naturally, we are proud that so many of the Employees are part-owners of the industry from which they derive their livelihood.

This very unusual condition may be accepted as evidence of contentment—thrift—prosperity—among our workers.

The Profit-Sharing Stock Ownership Plan offers direct encouragement and assistance to every Employee to save for old age or for time of extreme need; it has developed better citizenship and better Employees for us.

# Pragers

Market and Jones Sts

### HEADQUARTERS FOR

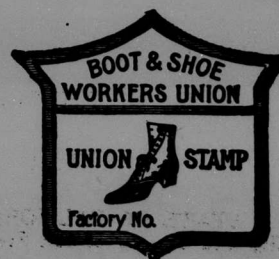
## OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

#### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression  
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
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BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
Collis Lovely, Chas. L. Baine,  
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Display

## WANT HEARING.

The faculty of the Stanford University Medical School has requested the San Francisco Labor Council that it give a hearing to members of the medical profession before taking any action on the request of the Professional Embalmers' Union that steps be taken to prevent the holding of autopsies on bodies of patients in hospitals who had medical treatment twenty-four hours preceding death.

That such an act, if enforced, would retard the progress of medical science, is the contention of the faculty of the Stanford University Medical School.

It is the intention of the law and legislative committee to make a thorough investigation of the entire subject matter referred to it by the Labor Council before making any report and recommendations.

The Professional Embalmers' Union is not opposed to "necessary and proper autopsies to determine the cause of death," but the union protests "unnecessary" autopsies which, it is alleged, frequently leave the body in such a condition that it is impossible to embalm the remains.

## WAITERS' UNION ELECTION.

Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, held its election last Monday. Only one ticket was in the field, "The Progressive Ticket, proposed by the Rank and File, Indorsed by Shop Stewards." 633 ballots were cast.

The following were elected without contest: President, A. C. Rose; first vice-president, Selig Schulberg; second vice-president, Karl Helbig; secretary-treasurer, J. Weinberger. The other officers elected are: Business agent, H. W. Van Dyke; trustees, Arthur Davidson, Hugo Ernst, Ralph Baldwin; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, J. Weinberger, Hugo Ernst, Ralph Baldwin; delegates to Labor Council, W. Turner, Selig Schulberg, H. W. Van Dyke, C. F. Welch, Theo. Johnson, J. Weinberger, John R. Wiese, Hugo Ernst, Otto Benndorf, O. W. McGuire; executive board, Otto Benndorf, John R. Wiese, Richard Myers, Joe Hoegler, Karl Helbig, Charlie Parsons, J. B. Randall. The "progressives" won all contested offices excepting three delegates to the Labor Council.

The union label is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trade unionists in and toward each other, and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty.

## SCHOOL LANDS AUCTION.

Oil has been discovered in Imperial County in a well drilled near Coyote Wells. Several tracts of vacant school land in the vicinity of Coyote Wells and in other parts of Imperial County will be offered for sale at public auction by W. S. Kingsbury, State Surveyor General, on January 13, 1920, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the county courthouse in El Centro. A number of the school sections to be offered for sale on that date lie along the proposed route of the All-American Canal in Imperial County. There is a total of 35,732 acres of vacant school lands in said county.

Auction sales of vacant school lands in the oil producing county of San Luis Obispo and the prospective oil bearing county of Monterey will be held on January 16 and January 19, 1920, respectively. The 6825 acres of vacant school land in San Luis Obispo County will be offered for sale at auction at the courthouse in the city of San Luis Obispo on January 16th at 10:00 a. m., and the 8489 acres of school land in Monterey County will be offered for sale at the courthouse in the city of Salinas on January 19th at 10 a. m.

Terms of sale are ten per cent cash, the balance bearing six per cent interest.

The State Surveyor General reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For a list of vacant school lands and information relative thereto, or the auction sales, address the State Surveyor General, Sacramento, California.

## 7000 PER CENT PROFIT.

By Chester M. Wright.

When William G. McAdoo said that the Government ought to make public the exact profits of coal companies, the coal barons got "all het up" with righteous indignation—and fright. Mr. McAdoo said that coal profits ran as high as 2000 per cent on capital stock; and he said he knew because he had seen the income tax figures.

Promptly the members of the Profiteer Family began to call McAdoo names. They intimated that he had broken the rules of the game and talked out of school.

But McAdoo had not broken any rules. He had quoted from a report made by him to the United States Senate in compliance with a Senate resolution asking for just such a report. This resolution was adopted on June 6, 1918. The report was printed in the Government Printing Office. It is entitled "Corporate Earnings and Government Revenue" and is known as Senate Document 259. You can't get a copy because it is out of print. Such documents usually are out of print quickly.

This report shows two interesting things:

First: The highest coal mine profit in 1918 was 7856.41 per cent.

Second: In that year 164 coal corporations made a profit of 100 per cent or more, which means that in that one year 164 corporations made in profit a sum equal to or more than their entire capital stock!

These two facts are decidedly interesting. The McAdoo report gives the earnings of 360 coal mining corporations. Of these only 34 made a profit of less than 25 per cent.

Pity the poor coal baron!

The union label constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union products.

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Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases  
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